# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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| 10/802,109 | 03/17/2004 | Wilhelm Aures | 449122071900 | 3280 |

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|---|
| **Office Action Summary** | 10/802,109 | AURES ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | David Oveissi | 2616 | |

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _03 September 2004_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**     2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-29_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-29_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _03 March 2004_ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All  b)☐ Some *  c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _March 17 2004_.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

# DETAILED ACTION

## Abstract

1.     The **abstract** of disclosure is objected to because is more than 150 words. The

abstract is 230 words. Correction is required. See MPEP paragraph 608.01(b).

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the

disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a
separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed
150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the
printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means"
and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist
readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases
which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure
describes," etc.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is in narrative form and generally
limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words
and this abstract exceed the amount of words. Correction is required. See MPEP
§ 608.01(b).

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.     The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) The invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a
foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year
prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

**Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 19, 20,** and **21 are** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as being anticipated by **Kracht (US 6,377,987 B1).**

For claim **1, 19,** and **20 Kracht** teaches a method/computer-readable product/system for managing connection objects in a telecommunications network having network elements *(see abstract – topology network devices and column 2lines 18-20)* including a first network element and a plurality of other network elements, comprising:

based on an operator input *(see Fig. 7 "User Interface window" and column lines 58-65),* determining a second network element from the plurality of other network elements adjacent to the first network element *(see column 2 line 26, column 3 lines 58, and column 4 lines 4-12);* and

automatically transposing data associated with the first network element for the second network element such that a representation of a connection object *(see column 8 line 3, column 7 lines 36-45, column 8 lines 50-60, and column 16 lines 1-4)* between the first and second network elements for the second network element is made commensurate to the representation for the first network element for managing the connection object *(see column 1 lines 57-63, column 2 lines 23-37, Fig.2, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, and Fig.9) .*

For claims **2** and **21 Kracht** teaches a method/system, further comprising determining an origination within the first network element associated with the connection object to be managed *(see column 4 lines 60-64)*.

For claim **3 Kracht** teaches a method, wherein the data comprises data obtained from a history of commands associated with administering the connection object for the first network element (*see column 18 lines 55-58,column 2 lines 34-37, and Fig. 2 CDP record, column 8 line 67 and column 8 line1)*.

For claim **4 Kracht** teaches a method, wherein the data further comprises data obtained from a database stored in any of the network elements *(see column 7 lines 59-67 and column 12 lines 66-67- MIB (Management Information Database))*.

For claim **5 Kracht** teaches a method,, wherein transposing further comprises, in case of an absence of objects prerequisite to managing the connection object, creation of the prerequisite objects for the second network element *(see Fig 6A "black cloud", column 13 lines 66-67, and column 14 lines 1-15)*.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

3.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

a.      A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically

disclosed or described as set The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John*

*Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a

background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are

summarized as follows:

1.      Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2.      Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3.      Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4.      Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating
        obviousness or nonobviousness.

Forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the
prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was
made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims **6-18** and **22-29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

**Kracht (US 6,377,987 B1)** in view of **Hayball et al. (US 6,233,610 B1).**

For claim **6** and **24-25 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception

of a method, wherein the connection objects comprise link sets and links, further

comprising detecting a link set terminating at the first network element by querying for

the second network element all objects representing link sets. On the other hand,

**Hayball** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation (see Fig. 39 "Signaling

link and signaling Link Set"). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the SS7 provisioning and configuration

management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht** network configuration neighboring

devices. This combination is possible because both systems are based on objected oriented programming. The motivation for this combination is to provide CDP in the SS7 networks.

For claim **7 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of a method, wherein transposing, in case no link set terminating at the first network element is detected for the second network elements, creates a new link set for the second network element by making the link set of the second network element commensurate to the link set of the first network element, thereby managing the connection object. On the other hand, **Hayball** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation *(see Fig. 39 "Signaling link, signaling Link Set", and column 16 lines 58-60)*. Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the SS7 provisioning and configuration management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht** network configuration neighboring devices. This combination is possible because both systems are based on objected oriented programming. The motivation for this combination is to provide CDP in the SS7 networks.

For claim **8 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of a method, wherein transposing deletes a link and/or a link set at the second network element by deleting the link and/or link set of the second network element corresponding to a deleted link and/or link set of the first network element, thereby managing the connection object. On the other hand, **Hayball** from the same field of

endeavor teaches this limitation *(see Fig. 39 "Signaling link, signaling Link Set", and column 16 lines 58-60).* Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the SS7 provisioning and configuration management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht** network configuration neighboring devices. This combination is possible because both systems are based on objected oriented programming. The motivation for this combination is to provide CDP in the SS7 networks.


For claim **9 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of a method, wherein transposing modifies a link and/or a link set at the second network element by modifying the link and/or link set of the second network element corresponding to a modified link and/or link set of the first network element, thereby managing the connection object. On the other hand, **Hayball** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation *(see Fig. 39 "Signaling link, signaling Link Set", and column 16 lines 58-60).* Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the SS7 provisioning and configuration management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht** network configuration neighboring devices. This combination is possible because both systems are based on objected oriented programming. The motivation for this combination is to provide CDP in the SS7 networks.

For claim **10 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of a

method, wherein transposing performs a status change of a link and/or a link set at the

second network element by performing a status change for the link and/or link set of the

second network element corresponding to a status change of the link and/or link set of

the first network element, thereby managing the signaling connection. On the other

hand, **Hayball** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation *(see Fig. 39*

*"Signaling link, signaling Link Set", and column 16 lines 58-60)*. Thus, it would have

been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use

the SS7 provisioning and configuration management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht**

network configuration neighboring devices. This combination is possible because both

systems are based on objected oriented programming. The motivation for this

combination is to provide CDP in the SS7 networks.


For claim **11** and **27-28 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception

of a method, wherein the connection objects comprise trunk groups and trunks, further

comprising detecting a trunk group terminating at the first network element by querying

for the second network element objects representing trunk groups. On the other hand,

**Hayball** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation *(see Fig. 40 "VTG", and*

*column 28 line 5)*. Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to use the SS7 provisioning and configuration

management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht** network configuration neighboring

devices. This combination is possible because both systems are based on objected

oriented programming. The motivation for this combination is to provide CDP in the

SS7 networks.


For claim **12 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of a

method, wherein transposing, in case no trunk group terminating at the first network

element is detected for the second network element, creates a new trunk group for the

second network element by making the trunk group of the second network element

commensurate to the trunk group of the first network element, thereby managing the

connection object. On the other hand, **Hayball** from the same field of endeavor teaches

this limitation *(see Fig. 40 "VTG", and column 28 line 5)*. Thus, it would have been

obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the

SS7 provisioning and configuration management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht**

network configuration neighboring devices. This combination is possible because both

systems are based on objected oriented programming. The motivation for this

combination is to provide CDP in the SS7 networks.


For claim **13 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of a

method, wherein transposing deletes a trunk and/or a trunk group at the second

network element by deleting the trunk and/or trunk group of the second network element

corresponding to a deleted trunk and/or trunk group of the first network element, thereby

managing the connection object. On the other hand, **Hayball** from the same field of

endeavor teaches this limitation *(see Fig. 40 "VTG", and column 28 line 5)*. Thus, it

would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to use the SS7 provisioning and configuration management system of **Hayball**

in the **Kracht** network configuration neighboring devices. This combination is possible

because both systems are based on objected oriented programming.  The motivation

for this combination is to provide CDP in the SS7 networks.


For claim **14 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of a

method, wherein transposing modifies a trunk and/or a trunk group at the second

network element by modifying the trunk and/or trunk group of the second network

element corresponding to a modified trunk and/or trunk group of the first network

element, thereby managing the connection object. On the other hand, **Hayball** from the

same field of endeavor teaches this limitation *(see Fig. 40 "VTG", and column 28 line 5)*.

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to use the SS7 provisioning and configuration management system of

**Hayball** in the **Kracht** network configuration neighboring devices. This combination is

possible because both systems are based on objected oriented programming.  The

motivation for this combination is to provide CDP in the SS7 networks.

For claim **15 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of a

method, wherein transposing performs a status change of a trunk and/or a trunk group

at the second network element by performing a status change for the trunk and/or trunk

group of the second network element corresponding to a status change of the trunk

and/or trunk group of the first network element, thereby managing the connection

object. On the other hand, **Hayball** from the same field of endeavor teaches this

limitation *(see Fig. 40 "VTG", and column 28 line 5)*. Thus, it would have been obvious

to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the SS7

provisioning and configuration management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht** network

configuration neighboring devices. This combination is possible because both systems

are based on objected oriented programming.  The motivation for this combination is to

provide CDP in the SS7 networks.



For claim **16 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of a

method, wherein determining the second network element adjacent to the first network

element comprises: extracting a first point code and a first sub-network identifier

identifying the first network element, and a parameter indicating an adjacent network

element; comparing the parameter and the first sub-network identifier to a point code

and a subnetwork identifier of a respective network element from at least a subset of the

other network elements. On the other hand, **Hayball** from the same field of endeavor

teaches this limitation *(see column 1 lines 65-66)*. Thus, it would have been obvious to

the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the SS7

provisioning and configuration management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht** network

configuration neighboring devices. This combination is possible because both systems

are based on objected oriented programming. The motivation for this combination is to

provide CDP in the SS7 networks.



For claims **17** and **29 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of

a method, wherein the telecommunications network supports a signaling system 7

standard. On the other hand, **Hayball** from the same field of endeavor teaches this

limitation *(see column 27 lines 32-34)*. Thus, it would have been obvious to the person

of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the SS7 provisioning and

configuration management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht** network configuration

neighboring devices. This combination is possible because both systems are based on

objected oriented programming. The motivation for this combination is to provide CDP

in the SS7 networks.



For claim **18 Kracht** teaches all the subject matter with the exception of a

method, further comprising providing a task group that is transparent to an operator for

grouping objects for managing the connection object associated with the first network element and dependent objects for managing the connection object associated with the second network element. On the other hand, **Hayball** from the same field of endeavor teaches this limitation *(see Fig. 52 flowchart)*. Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the SS7 provisioning and configuration management system of **Hayball** in the **Kracht** network configuration neighboring devices. This combination is possible because both systems are based on objected oriented programming. The motivation for this combination is to provide CDP in the SS7 networks.

For claim **22 Kracht** teaches a system, wherein the control module transposes operator commands for the second network element *(see column 14 lines 40-46)*.

For claim **23 Kracht** teaches a system, wherein the control module manages a task group that is transparent to an operator for grouping objects for managing the connection objects associated with the first network element and dependent objects for managing the connection object associated with the second network element *(see column 15 lines 34—35)*.

For claim **26 Kracht** teaches a system, wherein the second network element is a border network element having additional signaling connections *(see Fig. 7 "router, Switches")*.

### *Conclusion*

4.    The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to
applicant's disclosure. **Longfield et al. (5,898,667), Hoffpauir et al. (US H1964 H),
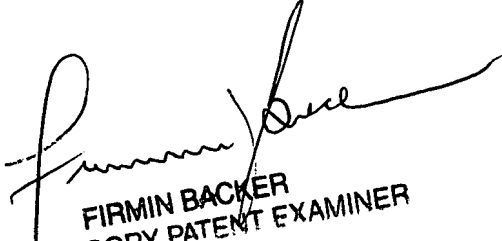O'Brien (6,111,946).**


5.    Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to David Oveissi whose telephone number is (571) 270-
3127. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM
EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, Backer Firmin can be reached on (571) 272-6703. The fax phone number
for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

D.O

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